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TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1855.

BRITISH RECRUITING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The London Times of April 11th has a marvelously queer article in reference to the recent violation of our neutrality laws by Great Britain in attempting to enlist troops for the Eastern war in the seaport towns of the United States. It does not condescend to vindicate the outrage, but, like a detected criminal, braves it out with cool and careless effrontery, as if the right of the British to establish recruiting stations here were unquestionable. The writer in the Times, it seems, has heard, that, among the native-born citizens of the States, there really exists a strong Russian feeling, or, as he understands the expression, a positive sympathy with the cause of Russia as opposed to that of the Allies. At this feeling the writer marvels much, and is totally at a loss how to account for it, and finally he concludes that it is not a fact—that no such feeling exists. On the contrary he thinks and says: "The real genuine feelings of the American people—Anglo-Saxon in blood, language, and institutions—must be in unison with our own, and the true sympathies of the States must needs go with their own flesh and blood fighting for liberty against despotism."

Now all this is not much to the purpose if it is intended as a defense of England for violating an act of Congress. If it is designed to vindicate the war upon Russia, it would have been more in point to show that Russia was attempting to enslave any country. If Russia is despot over the country she conquers, is not England equally if not more so? India and China are subsisting monuments of England's despotism; where are those of Russia's?

The latter has conquered the savage tribes that surrounded her, tribes that had always been traditional enemies; but she has incorporated their countries into her territory and made their citizens equal in rights and privileges with her other citizens. The former has subjugated India, and, although she has not declared the 160,000,000 souls that country contains to be slaves, yet she has virtually made them so by her commercial regulations enforced by warships and bayonets. The fine fabrics of India once so celebrated are no longer produced. Her factories have been closed; the industry of the country has been either diverted into improper channels or actually destroyed; the people have not been permitted to manufacture for themselves such things as were needed for their own consumption, lest it might interfere with the profits of British manufactures; and rice and opium under the compulsory system have been made the staple products of the country. What becomes of the opium thus raised under compulsion in India? It is smoked under compulsion in China. No such atrocity as the Chinese opium war was ever perpetrated by any Czar or any despot of any time or country. Such an outrage on right, justice, and common decency, was done by a nation that lays claim to the highest civilization, the purest religion, and the most elevated standard of civil liberty. Russia has done just what any other nation would have done under like circumstances. She has not extended her territory so rapidly as the United States, and, while Russia has confined her acquisitions to coterminous territory, Great Britain has made conquests in every quarter of the globe. She conquered on land when she could, and insultingly arrogated to be mistress of the seas. While it cannot be truly denied that Britain is one of the freest nations of the earth, and gives to her own citizens a full measure of civil and religious liberty, it is also a fact that in her dealings with other nations she is arbitrary and exacting. She must either fight or trade with a country; she has no regard for those people who will not buy her goods, and she does not respect the rights of nations whose interests conflict with hers. When these States were colonies of Great Britain, her statesmen boldly avowed in Parliament the detestable doctrine that the colonies ought not to be permitted to make even a hob-nail for their own use. She attempted, though unsuccessfully, to reduce this country to the same degree of dependence and degradation that she has imposed upon her colonies in India.

When Great Britain claims to be par excellence the defender of national rights and the champion of liberty, she must excuse us, her transatlantic cousins, if we are a little incredulous and rather disposed to doubt her sincerity. We have no objection to her fooling any people that are disposed to be fooled; we may even stand by in silence and see it done, but when the English people try to draw the Americans into active sympathy or cooperation in their European strifes they will be disappointed and laughed at for the attempt. All the talk about Anglo-Saxon race and the same flesh and blood is pure gammon—it won't do.

But the writer in the London Times does not rest his belief that the United States is a good field for raising recruits alone on the propinquity

of peoples, but he evidently thinks that the filibuster spirit is so rampant that native American citizens will enlist in the British army merely for the love of fighting and the chance of seeing foreign countries. Now the American may be fond of fighting, but he likes the battles to be his own, and the victory, if any, to inure to his benefit; he does not fight for pay, and prefers to enter into the ranks as a soldier where he may, if distinguished for bravery, be made a Brigadier General, or perhaps be elected by his constituents a member of Congress. These are incentives to bravery that the British soldiers have not, and therefore the English people are not expected to comprehend their force and effect. The Times, speaking of the probability of obtaining recruits here, says:

However, omitting this point, we are nevertheless assured that, in spite of all alleged Russian tendencies, there was a considerable disposition among the native Americans to take service under our flag, if judicious measures had been devised for bringing such a result to pass. In the first place, the failure of the "filibustering" expeditions recently projected had thrown loose a number of adventurous spirits, who were so eager for martial occupation that, if it were not procurable in one place, they would accept it in another; besides which, it is said that the general unsteadiness of the people, their addiction to novelties, and their constitutional love of excitement, would have insured a large supply of recruits. Not a word, however, is mentioned about any sympathy with the principles at stake; on the contrary, it is estimated that the motives actuating the volunteers would be based neither upon prospects of a recompense nor any particular feelings of amity, but would be confined mainly to curiosity, pugnacity, and the desire of change. An opportunity would be offered for seeing foreign lands and something like good fighting at the same time, and this temptation would have been sufficient. Americans would have been glad to exhibit their courage and resources on a field so favorable for display as the Crimea.

To an American there is something supremely ridiculous and absurd in the idea, that he might be induced to enter the British army as a common soldier, merely for the pleasure of seeing "something like good fighting" and having an opportunity of "visiting foreign lands." We are quite willing to admit that a genuine Yankee is an inquisitive specimen of mortality, always ready and anxious to see sights, particularly when the exhibition of them is free of charge, but we have no idea that any one of them has such a superabundance of curiosity as to prompt him to go to the Crimea to witness good fighting, even though he may be offered a free passage and eight dollars per month besides. A goodly number of them saw some pretty tall fighting at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and Chancellorsville. Although the writer in the Times says "if the Americans can show us the way to take Sebastopol, we should be quite ready to learn, and to give them every credit for the lesson," our Yankee boys cannot afford to go so far from home to teach Johnny Bull's men how to take Sebastopol. We took the fortress of San Juan D'Ulloa in very short order, and doubtless could take Sebastopol if we had the job. When the Americans set out to take a place they wait till they are ready, and always send men enough to do the work; it would have been well for the allies had they adopted the same course of conduct.

This Kansas difficulty bodes no good to the country—least of all to the South. It is daily forcing itself upon the public attention, and exciting deeper feeling, and it is fast opening the way for a Presidential campaign of the most thorough and most bitter sectionalism. The Nebraska act and the subsequent events in Kansas have given the extreme anti-slavery men a power in twelve months which they, of themselves, could not have acquired in twelve years; and have weakened the moral position of the South more than all other occurrences combined. The South cannot too distinctly or too soon understand this, for nothing is more dangerous than false security. Whatever means there may be for correcting or in any way abating the evil, should be faithfully employed. If there be common ground upon which the calm reflecting moderate men of the North and the calm reflecting moderate men of the South can meet on the slavery question, the sooner it is discovered and occupied the better.

N. Y. Com. & Eng.

All this is true. It comes from one of the ablest and most conservative journals of the North, and it is worthy of attention and consideration. Unquestionably the Nebraska act and the recent events in Kansas have given to the Free-soil party of the North a vast and most fearful power, which, unless checked, seems likely to be wielded for the worst and most destructive purposes; and we say with the Courier and Enquirer, that, "if there is any common ground upon which the calm reflecting moderate men of the North and the calm reflecting moderate men of the South can meet on this slavery question, the sooner it is discovered the better." The security of all that is dear to American patriots demands a conciliatory spirit and not vituperation and crimination between the two sections. We offered on Friday and Saturday the best suggestions that occurred to our mind, and we should like to know what is thought of them by such Northern papers as the Courier and Enquirer.

The editor of the Democrat says that he knows nothing about the adoption of resolutions by the Wisconsin Legislature against the repeal or modification of the naturalization laws except what he has learned from us. He gets all his valuable and authentic knowledge from us, and yet is not duly grateful for it. We may be provoked to cut off his supplies. But we will bear considerable first.

The editor of the Southern Herald complains that our remarks "oftentimes have two meanings." If his generally had one, it would be a decided improvement upon their present character.

The Louisville Times has for some weeks past seen fit to be so exceedingly rude in its tone toward us that we have bestowed very little attention upon it. We choose to say a few words, however, upon its comments on our article of Saturday, which was designed to contribute something if possible toward the allaying of the fearful and most portentous state of feeling that exists between the North and the South, and that must be allayed if the Union is to stand.

The Times says that we proposed that "the fugitive slave law shall be amended as is demanded by the Northern abolitionists." Every reader of our articles of Friday and Saturday knows that we made a special point of insisting that there should be no such change or modification of the fugitive slave law as would in the slightest degree impair its efficacy in actually restoring actual fugitive slaves. Now if any editor thinks that he can subvert his party's purposes or his own by telling his readers that modifications of the fugitive slave law not at all touching the power and efficacy of its operation are such modifications "as are demanded by the Northern abolitionists," we have no objection to his trying the experiment as often as he pleases.

We suggested in our article of Saturday that the Missouri compromise line should be restored and extended to the Pacific, but at the same time we insisted, that, on account of what we considered the national faith pledged to the settlers of Kansas by the Nebraska and Kansas law, Kansas, although north of the Missouri compromise line, should have the privilege of coming into the Union as a slave State if the majority of her people should so decide. The editors of the Times, while professing to copy "the whole of the pertinent part of the article," omit all that we said about Kansas and compel their readers to conclude that we declared ourselves in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise line and the consequent exclusion of slavery from Kansas by a law of Congress. They make not the slightest allusion to that important portion of our article setting forth the propriety and importance of Kansas being permitted to come into the Union as a slave State; and their readers are compelled to think that we avowed ourselves for the repeal of the Kansas law and the shutting out of slavery from its borders in spite of what might be the will of its inhabitants!

In 1850, the whole of the ultra men of the South in Congress, headed by John C. Calhoun, were unanimously and vehemently in favor of the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific; and, if their proposition had been adopted, Kansas would of necessity have been non-slaveholding territory. But we have proposed, for the sake of conciliation and justice and right, that, in restoring the Missouri compromise and extending it to the Pacific, the Territory of Kansas should be exempted from its operation and allowed to have slavery or not as its inhabitants might prefer. So then the sum and substance of our suggestions on Friday and Saturday was that the fugitive slave law might be modified in some of its provisions if the true and enlightened patriots of the two sections, meeting together in a spirit of brotherhood, could devise modifications that would render it less obnoxious to the North and at the same time not impair in the least degree its power and energy for the restoration of fugitives; that the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia should be permitted to remain just as it is; that the Missouri compromise should be restored and extended to the Western Ocean as the whole South desired in 1850; and that Kansas should be allowed to come into the Union as a slave State, though the whole South, in proposing the very extension of the Missouri compromise that we propose, asked that slavery should be shut out from Kansas by law.

The Times says that all this shows us to be an Abolitionist! We have no objection to its saying so. We think however that one of its editors must have some recollections that should prevent his hurling charges of Abolitionism carelessly and recklessly at us. If he thinks differently, so be it.

We said, that, if a rat had nothing to subsist on but the brains of our neighbor of the Democrat, it was doubtful whether the poor varmint would die of poison or of starvation. He replies that we ought to know by this time the effect of his brains on varmits. Oh yes, we see very clearly what effect it has upon a varmint to carry them in his head, but we don't know how it might affect him to have them in his belly. That's the point.

We are disposed to doubt whether our neighbor has got any brains left to try experiments with. Some of his late ideas appear very much like maggots crawling out of an empty nutshell.

THE CROPS.—The most cheering accounts reach us from all wheat-growing sections. The late frosts have done no injury here or elsewhere, except possibly in Missouri and Northern Illinois, but the accounts from those sections are yet too indefinite. In some few sections the fly and chintz-bug are said to have made their appearance in the fields. Rain is just now needed here. The fruit crop is very promising.

Our latest Memphis dates mention heavy rains in that region.

The river is falling slowly with 5 feet 11 inches water in the canal last evening. Weather warm and pleasant.

The Cumberland river was falling on Sunday with 30 inches water on Harpeth shoals.

On Friday last, Dr. Wm. McMillen and Dr. Wm. B. Thrall left Columbus, Ohio, with the intention of proceeding to Russia, and offering their services to the Emperor as surgeons.

THE RIOT OF SUNDAY NIGHT.—We have heard many different versions of the firemen's riot of Sunday night. Of course we shall not attempt to give anything like a detailed statement of the circumstances, for it is morally certain, that, if we were to do so, our account would contain errors by which some would feel themselves aggrieved. One fact however is notorious—the apparatus of the Hook and Ladder Company was thrown into the river and considerably damaged. This apparatus was the property of the city, provided by the authorities for the protection of life and property against fire.

An outrage was committed. As to the nature of the provocation, or whether there was any at all, we do not know. Some say there was provocation, and others say there was not. But there was guilt, great guilt, somewhere, and it ought to be punished. If our laws are of any account, it will be punished. Every man that can be identified as having taken part in the disturbance should be promptly arraigned before a judicial tribunal. We ask not whether the offenders were Whigs, Democrats, Americans, or anti-Americans. Be they who or what they may, they should be made a warning example to all other turbulent spirits in our community. We have heard enough of firemen's riots in Eastern cities—heaven grant that Louisville may be spared the disgrace of another such outrage.

The editor of the Louisville Journal says he doesn't believe one-tenth of our statements about the events of Saturday last. His faith is very small—exceedingly so.

Democrat.

Yes, in some folks. But that's no fault of ours.

The Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Register says that it is currently reported that Col. J. H. Lane is now in Kansas, and that his three children have died.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Delta, of the 7th inst. has the following:

About half-past one o'clock yesterday, a most destructive fire occurred at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. The fire originated in the hat-store of Mr. Henry Landis, on Gravier street, which was entirely destroyed, the loss being \$2,200. It next burnt down the tailor-shop of Mr. A. Mamm, who lost \$500, and was not insured. The establishment at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles, owned by J. A. Sherman, next suffered, being reduced to ashes. It was valued at \$7,000, and there was no insurance.

Adjoining this was destroyed the book store of Wm. Syers, valued at \$6,000, and insured for that amount. The reading rooms of Sherman and Wharton, which were above the two last mentioned buildings, were entirely destroyed, the loss being \$1,500 and fully insured. On the opposite corner, the cigar store of Mr. Cillis was reduced to a heap of smoldering ruins, as also was the Museum of Mr. Vannuchi's wax statuary, which adjoined it, the loss in the first case being \$5,000, which was insured, but Vannuchi lost \$9,000 and was not insured. A tailor shop belonging to Hypolite Classic was destroyed on Gravier street, together with the store of Ward & Jonas, who lost \$1,500. It was a most disastrous fire, and the entire loss cannot be set down at less than \$75,000.

CINCINNATI, May 14.

The provincial council of the Catholic Church commenced its session at the Cathedral yesterday. There was a very large attendance. The ceremonies were very imposing.

Boston, May 14.

The ship Climax was lost in the harbor of Callao with a cargo of guano, belonging to Howes & Crowell, Boston. Insurance on ship \$60,000; on freight \$30,000, in various companies of this city.

NEW YORK, May 14.

A dispatch from Washington intimates that the War Department has information of a filibustering expedition in this city against Peru, under Echiqué. Arrests are looked for. Gen. Anthony Lambold, a highly esteemed citizen, died last night, aged 84 years. The propeller for the Arctic expedition arrived this afternoon.

TOLEDO, May 14.

Wm. Huxley, engineer, and the fireman, are not expected to recover from the injuries of the railroad accident. A lady and four children, unknown, were the only passengers seriously hurt.

A friend of ours, who has been in Kansas for several months, informs us that Baker, the murderer of Bill Poole, or a man believed to be Baker, and known by several New Yorkers in Kansas, passed through that Territory some weeks ago on his way to California.

Cin. Gazette.

CINCINNATI, May 14, P. M.

The river has fallen 20 inches since Saturday. The weather is cloudy, with indications of rain.

PITTSBURG, May 14, P. M.

There is 5 feet 4 inches water in the channel and falling. The weather is clear and warm.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS.

Wm. Noble, New Orleans.
Serenity-Six, Barkley, Cincinnati.
Jacob Strader, Sumner, Cincinnati.
Emma Dean, Pratzman, Cincinnati.
Highway, Wright, St. Louis.
Equinox, Rowley, Pittsburgh.
Delta, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES.

Wm. Noble, Cincinnati.
Serenity-Six, Barkley, St. Louis.
Jacob Strader, Sumner, Cincinnati.
Emma Dean, Pratzman, Cincinnati.
Highway, Wright, St. Louis.
Equinox, Rowley, St. Louis.
Delta, Cincinnati.

RECEIPTS PER RAILROAD.

May 14.—Per Louisville and Frankfort Railroad: 221 pigs bag, 3 Grats; 30 do do, C. Gallagher; 28 do rope, Bartley, J. & Co; 40 lbs hamp, Corn wall & Bro; 6 do do, Maddox & T; 6 do do, W. Washburn; 31 do do, 2 sals wool, W. Thomas; 1 kg do, 74 hams, E. C. C. 25 sacks oats, 34 lbs bacon, V. Overall; 180 do do, Galt House; 2 hds do, J. Everett; 210 lbs pancake, Bruce & Co; 1 or cattle, Dunn; 60 lbs bacon, 5 lbs lard, E. P. King; 10 pigs med & owners.

The Castle-Builders.

"THE CASTLE-BUILDERS," by the author of "Heartsease," "The Heart of Reddy," "Senses and Characters," etc. Price 75 cents. Also new supply of Armageddon. Received this morning by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

We learn from Danville that S. Crockett Moore, who shot a negro belonging to Dr. Robinson, of Fayette, and John Scott, who was arrested as an accessory, have had a trial before an examining court. Mr. Scott was discharged, and Moore was held to bail in \$2,000 to answer.

AMERICAN NOMINATION IN THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We are indebted to the House line for the following dispatch. Dr. Marshall is the brother of Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, and has heretofore been a warm supporter of the Democratic party:

LEXINGTON, May 14.

It is rumored and generally believed here that Dr. A. K. Marshall is the nominee of the American Convention, in session in this city to-day, for Congress from the Ashland district.

CINCINNATI, May 14, P. M.

The markets are generally quiet, and without any material change. Flour is steady, but quiet at \$9.50@\$9.60. Whisky 35c. Oats declined to 50c, and dull. Corn is freely offered at 75c@77c. Cheese dull at 8 1/2c for new. Butter declined to 25c for prime. Provisions are firm—250 hds bacon sold at 7 1/2c for shoulders and 8 1/2c for sides, sugar-cured hams 11c packed, 5,000 lbs bulk shoulders sold at 6 1/2c. Sugar and molasses firm. Coffee dull at 11c@11 1/2c.

NEW YORK, May 14, P. M.

Cotton firm, and prices have further advanced 1/4c—sales of 1,100 bales Orleans middling at 10 1/2c, fair 12c, upland middling 11 1/2c. Flour declined 1/2c—sales of 7,000 bbls good Ohio at \$10.37@10.50; Southern unbleached, with sales of 1,200 bbls at \$11.31@11.31. Wheat is unchanged. Corn is a little lower—30,000 bushels sold at \$1.16@1.17. Pork is a stiffer, but not notably higher—sales of 1,500 bbls. Beef firm, with an upward tendency—sales of 900 bbls. Lard is higher—600 bbls at 10 1/2c@10 3/4c. Bacon is scarce at 9 1/2c@9 3/4c. Sugar is firm. Sales 1,000 bbls lined oil at 22 1/2c. Money is unchanged. Stocks are heavy—Cumberland 27 1/4, Reading 37 1/4, Erie 49 1/4.

[Reported expressly for the N. Y. Tribune by Solon Robinson.]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, May 9.

Receipts of the week.—Beefves 2,054, veals 1,113, sheep and lambs 5,249, swine 3,425, milch cows 228, total number of animals 12,069, total the previous week 13,863.

Prices of Beef to-day.—[Beefves are sold at so much a pound, generally by estimated weights, for the meat in the quarters.] First quality, of good fair market beef, 15c. Second rate, 14c. Ordinary, 13c. Some very extra good, 15 1/2c.

Prices of Veal Calves.—The rate at which such calves as are fit to eat sell for all the year, is from 4 to 7c @lb, live weights. A class called "kittens," that is, calves from one to six days old, sells from \$1.25 to \$3.00 @each.

Another class, called grass calves, generally sold at four to six months old, brings \$3 to \$7.

A good fat veal often brings \$20@\$30.

Milk Cows.—The price of cows depends as much upon fancy as the price of horses.

Ordinary cows \$35@\$33, good fair cows \$40@\$45, extra quality, with calf, \$50@\$75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Common sheep \$5.50@\$8, extra sheep \$10@\$12, lambs \$6@\$7.

Swine.—Ohio corn-fed hogs, small size, for market retailing, 5 1/2c@6c, live weight; still-fed hogs 5 1/2c@6c; hogs for packing, 5 1/2c@6c, live weight; large hogs, corn-fed, dead weight, 7c@7 1/2c for the very best.

We have reached, we hope, though we fear not, the culminating point of high prices for beef cattle. We stated last week that it was the highest average price since the cattle trade was ever known in New York. We hoped that the statement would bring forward a larger supply and reduce the price. But we find to-day the average full one cent a pound higher than last week. The average price per pound for the meat of all the cattle sold in this market to-day will exceed fourteen cents.

The current selling price of good cattle is 15c, and butchers insist upon it that they paid 15c, some say 16c. Our own opinion is that no good cattle were sold below 14c, and few over 16c, and if any sold at 15c, we think it was a very small number. True there were no mean cattle in market, but many very good ones. The proportion of good killing bullocks to the rest was over 9 to 1, though some of them were of a coarse, unprofitable breed, but we did not estimate any real sawalags.

It would have been the condition of the markets in a bright clear day, when the cattle look sane and buyers feel so, it is impossible to say; but we can truly say that the sales were made in one of the most disagreeable cold rain storms that we have had since the 1st of April.

It will be noticed in our table of owners that considerably over half of the cattle appear to be in the hands of the regular cattlemen as owners, and those when all are in market are held by a dozen men it is pretty easy to combine a high price.

But this combination if it exists cannot hold up the price week after week, if there is a sufficient supply in the country to meet the demand. There is a strong talk now of a combination among the butchers to fix a limit at which they will buy, and they go under no circumstances will they go higher. They must do this or quit business, as the people cannot afford to pay 25 cents a pound for beef, which they will be obliged to do at the present rates of the cattle market are to continue.

Into the future we cannot look.

But of the future, as we did of the present, we can guess.

We believe that an influx of all sorts of cattle will take place here and that prices will recede again to 12c. When that sport runs out there will be another short supply, and prices will rally again perhaps to the present rate, and we should not be surprised if it was exceeded. It is not probable that cattlemen are all reducing their business, and consumers finding it impossible to pay the increased price will have to live upon less meat.

Then comes "strawberry time" which always affects the price, or rather lessens the demand for meat, and following that we shall have grass beef and lower prices. Lambs, too, the best of all meat, will not be so plenty and the present high prices cannot and will not be sustained, and the man who will hold on to his cattle under the expectation of getting more than he is getting this day is lacking in discretion.

The price of beef this 9th day of May, 1855, is the highest ever known in the city of New York.

We calculate that the 1,141 head of cattle in the yard to-day will sell at an average of over \$100 a head. If that has ever been known in America, we should like to know where and when.

Our suggestion of buying cattle in Texas and shipping them here is still a good one. With a capital or credit of \$100,000 any smart driver can pocket \$100,000 in a few months. It is what the sporting men would call "a sure thing." Who will have the money?

Sheep and Lambs.—We have a better supply to-day than last week, but prices have not receded a fraction. In our account 13 lots, all sheep, except a few lambs, average \$6.12. In the other accounts they average \$5.15, but are put down as poor and light, which we fully indorse. Medium sheep sold at 8c a pound, live weight and good sheep are worth prices equal to 10c a pound, dead weight.

We judge there are about 700 at Brown's to-day, and all with fleeces on. Some of these sold were clipped. Lambs are very precious eating. We noticed a small lot of small ones at 25c each in one of McGraw's pens; they might perhaps dress 15 lbs each.

Milk Cows.—With the advance of beef and mutton, the price of cows has gone up as to correspond, notwithstanding the price of feed. Hay, for instance, \$1.50 a cart for the best cuts 8 1/2c a bushel. The truth is that meat is so dear, there is a great call for milk.

Swine.—There is an anomaly in the hog market. With an advance of all other meat and with a turn of cool weather and a decrease of arrival there is a slight decline of prices. Pretty fair hogs have been sold at 5 1/2c gross, and an old drover from Ohio with a lot of nice little hogs that would average about 120 lb net, told us that he was troubled to get 6c gross. The stock arriving now are generally too small and poor to suit the market, and each sell slow and sometimes at losing rates to the drover.

DIED.

In this city, of consumption, on the evening of the 13th inst. Mrs. DICK BOOKER, aged 22 years.

SILVERWARE.—Silver Spoons, Forks, Pitchers, Cakes, Gelatins, Butter Knives, Dessert Knives, Salt Cellars, Fish and Pie Knives, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. A large and general assortment, warranted pure silver, on hand and for sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, 423 Main st.

LEVELING INSTRUMENTS.—Superior Levelling Instruments on hand and for sale low by FLETCHER & BENNETT, 423 Main st.

SURVEYORS' COMPASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Land Chains, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, &c., for sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, 423 Main st.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. FLETCHER & BENNETT, No. 423 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Dealers in Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Military Goods, Cutlery, Surveyors' Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, Lamps, and Fancy Goods, have now on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of goods, to which they will be constantly making additions of everything new and fashionable, and respectfully solicit an examination of their stock.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. Old Silver bought or taken in exchange. California Gold bought at the highest price. Agents for the sale of Fife's Patent Obligate Gold Pens and Rapp's Patent Scientific Note Gold Pens.

Sole Agents in this city for the sale of Wm. Dixon's superior London Watches.

KENNETT ALE.—20 bbls magnificent Kennett Ale; 10 bbls XX Stock Market Ale; Just received this morning and on draught at WALKER & CONNERFORDS, 412 1/2 Main st.

The Knickerbocker for May
HAS been received and is for sale wholesale and retail by
the agent for Louisville. **F. A. CRUMP,**
m5j&b 34 Fourth st., 4 doors from Market.

